

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

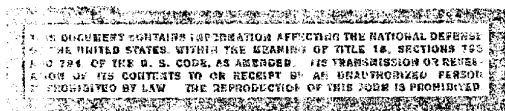
DATE DISTR. 26 August 1953

25X1C SUBJECT Structure of the KVP

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

2. The designation and structure of the HVA was thoroughly changed in November 1952. The entire military Volkspolizei was placed under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and the following personnel, whom source knew by last name only were assigned:

Supreme commander of all military units including army, navy and air forces:

Minister of the Interior Stoph

Chief of staff and deputy supreme commanders:

Lieutenant General Mueller

Deputy PK:

Lieutenant General Deelling

Deputy army:

Lieutenant General Hoffmann

Deputy navy:

Lieutenant General Verner

Deputy air forces:

Lieutenant General Kessler

Deputy supply:

Lieutenant General Weinberger

Sections subordinate directly to the chief of staff Lieutenant General Mueller include:

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Operational administration: Major General Wagner
 Signal administration: Colonel Reimann
 Assignment administration: Acting chief Captain Schubert
 Topographic administration: Major Nieder
 Motorization administration (tanks): Major General v. Lenski
 Motor vehicle administration: Lieutenant Colonel Rogahn
 Armament administration: Colonel Kunath
 Artillery supply administration: Major General Wulz
 Cadre administration: Major General Munschke
 Engineer administration: Colonel Fraessdorf
 Reconnaissance administration: Lieutenant Colonel Scheibe

The following sections were subordinate directly to the deputy chief of staff Major General Bechler:

Recruiting administration: Colonel Goehringer
 Special administrations: Lieutenant Colonel Sparr
 Audit administration: Lieutenant Colonel Schulz

Sections subordinate directly to the assistant deputy chief of staff Lieutenant Colonel Tschitschke include:

Railroad transport administration: Colonel Watzdorf (?)
 Supply section: Undetermined
 Headquarters units: "

Sections subordinate to deputy supply Lieutenant General Weinberger include:

Rear Service administration: Major General Heitsch
 Supply administration: Lieutenant Colonel Holland
 Clothing administration: Lieutenant Colonel Krug or Klug
 Construction administration: Colonel Praesler
 Quartering administration: Lieutenant Colonel Rochlitzer
 Procurement administration: Koppatsch (?)

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Technical administration: Undetermined

Inspection administration: "

Interpreter administration: "

Fuel supply administration: "

Sections subordinate to deputy army Lieutenant General Hoffmann include:

School administration: Major General Johnes

a. Instruction section: Lieutenant Colonel Kuehne

b. Inspection section: Colonel Adam

c. Material procurement section: Captain Nagel.

Training and inspection administration: Major General Borufka

a. Inspection section: Undetermined

b. Assignment section: Lieutenant Colonel Kuehnlenz

c. Athletic section: Captain Wuttke. ¹

3. Schools that belonged to the school administration during the time of observation included:

Infantry: Naumburg, Doebeln, Erfurt and Dresden (formerly Kochstedt)

Artillery: Glosven and Dresden, the latter being a heavy artillery school

Tank: Priemer Wald and Zeithain

Engineer: Kietz

Signal: Prina

AAA: Pinnow

Interpreter: Weimar. ²

4. The training and inspection administration included the following territorial administrations (Armee Corps):

Pasewalk: Bereitschaften in Prenzlau, Prora and Eggesin.

Dresden: Bereitschaft Zittau (Lieutenant Colonel Zimmermann),
Bereitschaft Loebau (Lieutenant Colonel Rexin),
Bereitschaft Grossenhain (Lieutenant Colonel Strehlitz),
Bereitschaft Frankenberg (Major Schnabel),
Bereitschaft Baerenstein, formerly Meiningen (Lieutenant Colonel Forster) and
Bereitschaft Gera (Lieutenant Colonel Pietsch).

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Leipzig: Bereitschaft Leipzig I (Colonel Weiz), Bereitschaft Leipzig II, Bereitschaft Torgau, Bereitschaft Halle (Lieutenant Colonel Dantschke), Bereitschaft Erfurt (Lieutenant Colonel Prudlik), and Bereitschaft Gotha.

Dessau: One Breitschaft each in Dessau-Kochstedt, Weissenfels (?), Muehlhausen, Burg, Hohenstuecken and Schwerin.³

5. The Bereitschaften of the territorial administrations in Dresden, Leipzig and Dessau were cadre units, each with 1,600 men. The Pasewalk territorial administration had a strength of about 40,000 men and was fully brought up to strength with regard to personnel and arms. It was commanded by Major General Rentzsch who was assigned a mechanized division in Eggesin, 2 rifle divisions in Prenzlau and Prora, 1 artillery regiment, 1 AAA regiment, 1 signal communication battalion, 1 engineer battalion, and rear service units.⁴
6. A mechanized division consisted of: 3 mechanized regiments, each with 3 mechanized battalions, 1 mortar regimental school; 2 tank regiments, namely a medium regiment with 90 T-34s and a heavy regiment with 60 JS tanks; 1 artillery regiment with 3 battalions of three batteries each, with each battery having four guns of 122-mm and 76-mm at a ratio of 1:3 and 2:3; an AT artillery battalion, an engineer company, a reconnaissance unit, a motorcycle battalion, a mortar battalion battalion of three batteries and rear units.
7. A rifle division consisted of: 3 rifle regiments, each with a tank battalion of 20 to 30 T-34s; a motorcycle battalion; 1 artillery regiment; 1 AT artillery battalion; 1 engineer company, 1 signal communication company and a reconnaissance unit.⁵
8. The training year began in December 1952 and ended in November 1953. The training schedule included a winter period with two phases, one for individual training from December to January and one for training at platoon and group level from February to late April, and a summer period which included three phases, one for training at platoon and company level from May to July, one for training at company and battalion level for July and August, and a third phase for training at battalion and regimental level from September to November.⁶

1. [REDACTED] Comment. A uniform command agency for military branches of the VP was established at the Ministry for the Interior in July 1952.

[REDACTED] It may, however, be correct that a final structural plan was determined in November 1952. Most of the officers mentioned and their functions are known from the HVKVP. Most of the HVKVP sections were probably incorporated into the ministry, while a small staff with restricted functions was left in existence under the command of Lieutenant General Karl Heinz Hoffmann.

2. [REDACTED] Comment. The school which moved from Kochstedt to Dresden is not an infantry school but a school for tactical training of officers. No previous information was available on a school for heavy artillery in Dresden. The other AVF schools mentioned by source were previously reported.

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3. ☐ Comment. The information supports the previous assumption that headquarters of Armee Gruppen were established in Dresden, Leipzig and Dessau. Although it had been surmised that the territorial administrations were identical with Armee Korps, no evidence had previously been available. Source refers to Armee Korps, while numerous other deserters refer to Armee Gruppen. It is believed that the KVPD Weissenfels is subordinate to the territorial administration or Armee Gruppe in Leipzig, while the KVPD Halle probably belongs to the territorial administration or Armee Gruppe in Dessau-Kochstedt.

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4. ☐ Comment. The strengths of the cadre units probably exceed 1,600 soldiers at present and, in some instances, is even beyond the 2,000-man mark.

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5. ☐ Comment. Some of the organizations are given incorrectly. For example, the tank battalion does not belong to rifle regiments but to mechanized regiments of mechanized divisions, while the rifle division includes an SP gun regiment. Engineer and signal units of mechanized and rifle divisions have battalion strength, rather than company strength.

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6. ☐ Comment. The information on the 1953 training schedule is believed correct. Large-scale exercises will possibly be conducted in the late fall of 1953 which would not be included in this training schedule.

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